

Deportation to prison?

Hearings may set precedent

by ROBERT MacKENZIE

Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration deportation hearings that will affect several hundred South Vietnamese students in Canada are now underway in Montreal.

Immigration authorities are reviewing the case of Luong Chau Bhouc, a former student at l'Université Laval, who has been ordered by the Canadian government to return to his native South Vietnam.

Luong has been active in opposing the Saigon government and is the founding editor of *The He*, a Vietnamese journal published in Quebec.

According to witnesses for the defense, he will suffer brutal interrogation and imprisonment with hard labour upon his return.

Luong's deportation, should it occur, will establish a precedent for other Vietnamese nationals studying in this country.

Samuel Noumoff, Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies at McGill commented, "I don't know if the Federal Government is prepared to recognize that their actions will result in consequences affecting all humanity."

Professor Noumoff, acting as a defense witness, presented 17 documented cases to the three-man panel of the Immigration Department showing, in his opinion, the inevitability of Luong's persecution if the deportation order is upheld.

"Although it is true that every South Vietnamese student will not suffer at the hands of the Saigon government, not every student is the founding editor of a journal so critical of the government," he explained.

"I think it is clear that what has happened in previous cases will be repeated with Luong."

Claire Culhane, President of the Quebec branch of the Voice of Women, believes that the former Laval student faces "certain death," should he be sent home.

Although Canadian law does not allow a person to be deported to a country of his choice, Luong could be sent to a country other than South Vietnam if the Immigration panel decides that he would suffer some punishment at the hands of the Republic's government.

Luong, and many other Vietnamese students, are studying under the terms of the Colombo Plan, which requires that the student return directly to the country of his origin after completing his studies.

Spanish Department embroiled in dispute

by GERRY SPARROW

The Spanish Department has become embroiled in an intense clash of opinions concerning the firing of three faculty members and the alleged dictatorial control of course material by Department Chairman Monica Harvey.

"My general intention is to improve the quality of the Department in connection with our new graduate program," explained Professor Harvey. "I'd rather not comment on specific dissatisfactions with these professors."

Laureano Bonet, lecturer in Spanish and one of the three persons refused a renewal of contract, expounded on the lack of communication between staff and chairman, claiming that he was labelled incompetent with little basis for judgment. He cited Professor J. Betanzos and his wife, other faculty members whose tenures will be terminated this year.

According to Alejandro Martinez, B Com 4 and Chief Organizer of the as yet inactive, Spanish Students' Association, many good professors have departed voluntarily or have been encouraged to quit in the past. "They feel that their talents and ability to innovate are not respected since they are given no freedom in designing courses," he claimed, "and this discourages the professional originality and enthusiasm which benefit students."

Informed sources disagree on

the actual amount of dissatisfaction among professors, although according to Mr. Bonet the sentiments of many teachers are stifled by rampant fear of repression. He feels that the department is basically split in half between those supporting and those opposing Professor Harvey. In the opinion of Gonzalo Pena, BA4, and co-organizer of the Spanish Students' Association, "many of the professors are simply apathetic and will accept any mandate of Professor Harvey."

Martinez claims that most of the representatives from upper level courses would back a protest since important student-professor communications are often lacking due to disenchantment with dictated course material.

One of the major complaints

of an unnamed professor concerns the hypocrisy of staff meetings which allegedly are controlled completely by the chairman while "Most teachers just sit there and won't say boo." According to this source, at a meeting called to decide course material, Professor Harvey was writing text titles on the blackboard as faculty members filed in. However, departmental efficiency resulting from this tight structuring of courses is recognized by several students.

E.J. Stansbury, Dean of Arts and Science, is reported to be concerned about the tense situation in the Spanish Department and is making an effort to cool it off. However, according to Martinez, "Something must be done very soon or the Spanish Department will likely erupt."

Mordell named new President of Ryerson

by LINDA WALL

The new President of the Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto is D. Lewis Mordell, former Dean of Engineering, and now Professor of mechanical engineering at McGill.

The appointment was announced early this week.

Professor Mordell, now in Toronto visiting Ryerson, does not expect to find there all the problems that might occur at McGill.

"There are some problems at McGill that arise solely of its location in the province of Quebec," he noted. "Obviously

at Ryerson there will not be a "Ryerson français" movement beating at the door.

"As far as the problem of communication is concerned," he continued, "I don't think this is a problem or needs to be a problem. If I have anything to do (Continued on page 3)

Computer trial

Prosecution ends case

by MURRAY VINES

The prosecution at the trial of 10 black Trinidad students concluded its case yesterday with the presentation of a TV Sir George videotape of a rally held Feb. 4, 1969, in the Hall Building mezzanine at SGWU.

The rally, held in support of students who had already been occupying the computer centre since Jan. 29, resulted in the occupation of the Faculty Club as well.

Only selected portions of the videotape were shown on the

specialty-installed equipment in the courtroom. Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay ruled that the remainder, close to two-thirds of the footage, was irrelevant and prejudicial to the accused.

Defense counsel Robert Lemieux objected to any part of the tape being presented, but was overruled by Justice Mackay after a heated discussion.

One of the defendants, Kelvin Robinson, was among the speakers at the rally. His videotaped speech was shown in Court.

"Here's fact number one," Robinson stated. "The Administration of this school has been giving the black students a run-around for almost a year now."

"If this was a case that involved white students," he continued, "it would have been settled long, long ago."

The defendant also insisted, "The things that the Administra-

tion did, some people call it bungling, some people call it incompetence, but it was neither bungling nor incompetence; it was something consciously done."

"By 'copping out and saying, 'Oh, I want to hear both sides, I want to hear the facts,' instead of doing your duty, which is to attack the Administration, you are showing the world that you are just as racist as the United States, or England, or any white people all over the world. You don't know that the chips are down."

The videotape ended at the break-up of the rally with student Robert Hubsher urging, "Up that escalator, follow that man and go!"

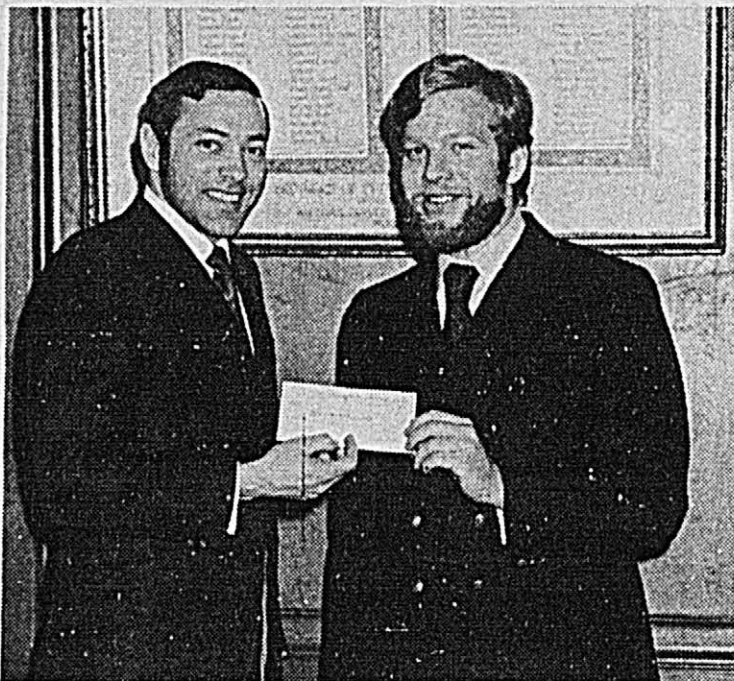
"Everybody who's interested in taking a stand on this issue, who has any integrity whatsoever, we will go up to the cafeteria and hear what's going on up there," Hubsher urged.

SSU Meeting

There will be a Festival of Liberation sponsored by the Sociology Students' Union today at 1 pm on the seventh floor of the Leacock building. All students are invited.



D. L. MORDELL
New Ryerson head



Daily photo by GAIL MODRIC

TREES PLEASE FEES: The McGill Chapter of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity presented the Montreal Children's Hospital with a cheque for \$2,222 Monday evening. The money was raised by the organization through the sale of Christmas trees last December. Fraternity president Neil Rubin (right) is seen presenting the cheque to Children's executive A. Schwartz.

and your signature!

A petition is being sent to John Lennon. The goal is the holding of a peace conference in Montreal. Only four days left to sign.

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Election perks up : Wong in

by NIGEL GIBSON

The Students' Society elections are beginning to look like a contest at last, as more candidates yesterday entered their nominations for the three executive positions.

Mordell...

(Continued from page 1)
with it, it will not be a problem."

Professor Mordell was chairman of the Chemical Engineering Department at McGill from 1953-1957, and subsequently held the post of Dean of Engineering from 1957-1968.

Last year Professor Mordell, while on sabbatical leave, travelled around the world and taught for six months at the Singapore Polytechnic Institute.

Professor Mordell takes with him to Toronto a considerable reputation as a McGill engineer and a defender of the status quo at this institution.

Mordell made many speeches about university reform in stormy months following the "Boll Weevils" crisis. In one, delivered to the Scarlet Key, he declared that it is "the inalienable right of faculties and Senate to fix the overall curriculum." He frequently denounced the student movement as a "bunch of professional agitators who have flocked to help manipulate student opinions." He contended that "if they (students) don't like what is offered in a particular course, let them go elsewhere."

In a number of his speeches Professor Mordell referred to student demonstrators and activists as "crypto-fascists".

Robert Hajaly, former Students' Society President and engineering student, served two years ago on the Engineering Student-Faculty Committee, which was chaired by Dr. Mordell.

"He's a smooth, clever person," says Hajaly of Professor Mordell. "From what he says, he might not sound conservative, but in fact he is slow moving to change."

Former Arts and Science Undergraduate Society President Paul Wong, announced his candidacy for the presidency of the Students' Society.

Wong, BA4, explained that he had been waiting for some candidate with the potential to revitalize the presidency to come forward, but that since none had, he had decided to run himself.

Hutton Archer, MA2, who confirmed that he is also running for the presidency on a platform that stresses new financial priorities for the Students' Society, commented on Wong's move by terming it "thoroughly irresponsible behaviour."

Archer also dismissed the only other declared candidate, Wolf Krakowski, BA3, stating, "I find it hard to take him and his friends seriously."

Krakowski, who is running on a slate, stated "that despite our funny looks we are deadly serious in wanting to work for a more viable and efficient Students'

Council."

Chris Portner, BCL2, is considering entering the race for the presidency but as of last night he had not yet made up his mind.

Another development was the entry of Erroll Naiman, President of Gardner Hall into the race for the position of Internal Vice-President.

Naiman, BSc4, had some strong words for other candidates Victor Loewy and Richard Pomerantz, stating, "I view the campaign as a pitched battle between Maison-neuve Vending and the entrepreneurial forces led by Dickie Pomerantz. I hope they kill each other," concluded Naiman.

Naiman's platform includes reform of student housing, the backing of a student co-op and a review of residence policy.

Jerry Bernacsek, BSc3, who is running on a slate for Internal Vice-President, also criticized Loewy and Pomerantz for "their commercial intentions to exploit the students."

Teller opens Teach-in; attacks "suburban values"

by ARNOLD BENNETT

The Teach-In on the Holocaust got off to an explosive start yesterday afternoon in Moyse Hall as Dr. Judd Teller, eminent American author and historian, blasted the postwar American Jewish community.

Dr. Teller, a Marxian Zionist, charged that American Jews have confused "suburban middle-class morals" with Judaism and have lost their collective ego as a result of the myth of the "nonexistent Protestant-Catholic-Jewish trinity" in the U.S.

There is a natural reaction against this brand of "Judaism" among American Jewish youth, he affirmed at the first of three sessions, sponsored by Hillel and the Canadian Jewish Congress. "To be Jewish," he said, "means to youth to be American middle class. Dispossessed, they become squatters on other people's revolutions."

Soviet Jewish youth, he contrasted, have become the inspiration of the underground liberal communist movement in the Soviet Union, because they have an identity which they are constantly trying to affirm at the risk of imprisonment.

Dr. Teller criticized the three main props of American "sub-

urban Jews": the Leon Uris view of Israel, the "theory and practice of interfaith," and philanthropy for black causes.

Assistance to Israel, he analyzed, was an "atonement" by American Jews for their inaction during the destruction of European Jewry, an escape valve forestalling the necessity for changing their own life pattern.

The interfaith movement, he charged, is "uninformed and unintelligent, led by ignorant men and designed by public relations people."

Philanthropy for black causes has been ineffective in gaining friends for the Jews, he added, since "charity is always resented by the weak in the strong, especially when the strong are only one step up on the social ladder."

Jews are therefore caught in the middle, he asserted, since they have been rejected by the black revolution, and do not welcome admission to the "reactionary populist blue-collar revolution" which they have been invited to join.

Dr. Teller attacked contemporary authors of the "arrogance of their attempt to erase the holocaust from human memory by judging the victims to be victims of their own undoing, and then comparing the destruction with lesser tragedies."

In later sessions McGill Professor Benjamin Ravid discussed the history of the Jews in modern Europe, and Dr. Raul Hilberg gave a chilling analysis of the mechanics of Holocaust destruction.

HEY, BEAUTIFUL

If you're interested in something different for the Winter Festival Weekend, join the hostess corps for the Debating Union's festival tournament. Come and rap with men who've made rapping their business — from 40 universities in God's Country and the States.

If you want in, or if you're already in, there will be a meeting today at 1 pm in Union B26.

Save the Children

Attend a benefit Cocktail Party tonight from 5 to 8 pm at the DEKE House, 3653 University St. All proceeds go to UNICEF's Save the Children Fund.

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LETTERS

Cornflake

Sir,
Scenario:

(Smart Young Man, lounging in his dorm easy chair, over which hangs a framed Psychedelic Poster. A joint, impeccably rolled with his newly acquired rolling machine, smokes languidly in the ashtray. He reads aloud from a slim, leather-bound volume, "My Diary" embossed in gold letters on the cover.)

S.Y.M.: Saw the Red and White Revue last night. Think I'll take Auntie Martha and Uncle Adam to it when they roll in from Prince Albert. Show 'em Where It's At, and sure is a lotta tit for Uncle Adam. It was as tasteful as the Norman Rockwell drawing of the Flower Child on the Kellogg's Corn Flakes box, and almost as well done. Sure is a lotta tit, too...

FADE

(Please fade!)

Gordon Bailey
M.A. 1

Slumkids unhappy, so knock 'em off

Sir,

Can't anybody see beyond the limits of his own little life? The letter in Tuesday's Daily against the legalization of abortion no doubt was written by a perfectly nice person - but with such a narrow perspective! The problem can't be seen in terms of people who have managed, happily or reasonably happily, to adjust to the accidental arrival of a baby, but rather for just those people who can't! And the most serious victims of an inflexible law are not the parents, or the single mothers, or the finances, but the unwanted children themselves. Their unhappy lives are the best argument for legalized abortion; they are ignored, mistreated, shunted off to relatives or to no one in particular.

And they are not by and large the children of middle-class couples who can manage - they are the babies of 14-year-old girls in the slums, or of unmarried girls who become pregnant on purpose to try to solidify an unsuccessful relationship, and then regret it when it's too late; or of people who simply haven't got the financial or emotional resources to deal with the situation. At any social level, an unwanted child suffers, psychologically at the very least; and many grow up into disastrously unhappy and non-viable people.

The question of the sanctity of life is important; but it is human life that is defended by various religious and other emotionally atrophied groups. Human life surely does not consist merely in biological existence, but in membership in a human

community, and in a share of some sort of human identity; and this is available only in the most distorted form to an unwanted child.

Of course, there is always the possibility that a wrong decision will be made - as the writer of Tuesday's letter illustrates - and that there are many people who have discovered that it really was a Good Thing to have had a kid by accident. But that risk is in the nature of responsibility; and it is unreasonable for a law to cut rather arbitrarily across an area of human life and decide that individuals are not fit to make their own decisions. People who go to desperate lengths to get abortions clearly do it because they feel they must; and one can assume that most of the time they are right, simply on the basis of the fact that those children who have the misfortune to be born, and to find no room, are usually a mess.

S. Thompson

Revolting proposal

Sir,

In these days of degenerating bourgeois liberalism, petty or not so petty, fascism, revolutionary mysticism or whatever else you may decide is happening, there is essentially the problem of consciousness.

Whether or not the "workers" ever get around to revolting seems less important than whether the venerable institutions of consumption, planned obsolescence and inflation can or cannot persuade them to buy twenty or more Chevrolets each per annum and as many useless and probably militaristic politicians. In an age when the major sector of the North American economy no longer concerns itself with profit maximization, there are more terrible gods. Economic determinism inevitably gets involved with teleology, but everyone knows that education could be effective - if only that weren't tied up with the gods, too.

I have a suggestion. Our educational systems should become gigantic people libraries, open to the working (whatever that means) public, listing simply what everyone involved has studied and/or is interested in studying and/or how they have approached the experience of whatever the hell they're doing or have been engaged in. Contrasts between the various consciousnesses would be left to the discretion of such consciousnesses and hence would be amazingly more tolerable. There would be a multiple increase in the significance of time. It might work.

Grace Moore M.A. 1

Molson froth falls flat

Sir,

In order to reward the breathless anticipation of your many readers, may I reveal the thrilling outcome of the Molson Hall affair?

It was settled by mutual agreement several days ago.

There are two statements about me I'd like to have a say on:

1) About losing the respect of the students: Well, I said I wasn't

seeking their respect if they were going to go along with the property-damage gang.

(I think we have come to terms on this point agreeable to one and all.)

2) That I was showing contempt for the students: No, I was trying to hide it (for those who were involved) - and thank you Mae West.

(Again, we have now come to terms over this, the same as above, I would say.)

I was asked to write this to you because quite a number of residents have already indicated to me that it was very necessary to do what I did, and they wanted your readers to know this side of the situation.

Frank Faragoh

The truth shall make you flee

Sir,

It would please me very much if some self-styled protectors of the "peoples' rights" would learn the true facts about Capitalism (I may add laissez-faire Capitalism), and Collectivism (I may add Communism, Socialism, Nazism, dictatorships, the works). A little knowledge of the true facts, the true virtues, the true atrocities, may serve us well in the years ahead. I may add that true laissez-faire Capitalism does not exist on this earth; similarly no place on earth is free of strife, etc., etc.

David Howell

P.S. I use a pseudonym to protect my facial structures from vanguards of the "common good".

The Ugly Americans

Sir,

Mario Toledo's letter concerning the Peace Corps (Daily, 2/4/70) has given us the opportunity to reply to both Mr. Toledo and his cohorts, who, on January 29, managed to completely break up the Peace Corps presentation, aimed at interested American students.

Naturally, any interested non-Americans were welcome to either observe or discuss their views of American policy. However, these same persons who so vehemently condemned every aspect of United States foreign policy apparently held the Americans present directly responsible for the actions of the US government. We were scarcely able to slip in a word on our behalf above all the shouting. Clearly, they were not interested in anything beyond intimidating us and forcing their views down our throats, in the same way they accuse the US of forcing the American way of life on foreign nations.

Granted, there is US imperialism. We neither deny nor wish to justify this. But this fact has nothing to do with the motives or goals of the Peace Corps workers themselves. Contrary to the opinion of one rabble rouser, they are not acting as "Nixon's agents", but rather as individuals who wish to do as much as they personally are able, to educate others in such areas as agriculture and sanitation. Peace Corps workers are not unaware of American policies; however, they do not attempt to force democratic ideas on the people. In fact, those who try to use the organization for any political purposes are weeded out. The US government instructs all volunteers to be apolitical.

Black studies night

For some months now there has been a movement to institute a Black Studies Program at McGill. Now we have the courage and conviction to say that Black Studies is badly needed to counteract WASP Studies. We see any objection to the principle of Black Studies as exemplifying a common phenomenon - convenient ignorance. To soothe our consciences we often-times prefer not to know. We can then maintain some semblance of being moral by saying that we did not know. Black Studies hopes to remove this convenient cover-up. The Whites and Blacks alike will be in a better position to be more "scientific". I mean that once we all know the facts (as opposed to ignorance or biases) then we should be able to make our minds up about each other more objectively.

In addition, there is a bias to the effect that blackness equals falsity (does not the black devil exemplify untruth?); hence information ensuing from the lips of blacks is bound to be lies and exaggerations. For years black people have communicated their griefs and pains, their pangs of oppression, through their folk tales, their writings and their tears, yet whites failed to be "moved". Then came Griffin, a white man who painted himself black, and was able to make quite an impact on the behalf of the black. The latest white to have done this race-switching is Grace Halsell, whose "Soul Sister" has caused an equal stir. You see, whites are still committed to the principle of whites speaking for blacks.

The black man sees all this and thinks that it is high time that white society began to take our words as exemplifying truth. In sum then, an instituted Black Studies program means a commitment by whites to the principle that blackness can mean truth, and that convenient ignorance is an explosive hypocrisy.

It is assumptions like these that have fueled and sustained the movement so far. Meetings have been held regularly amongst black students to thrash out the issues concerning a Black Studies program. The Vice-Principal has recently instituted a sub-committee of the Academic sub-committee to look into the matter of Black Studies. We, the black students on this sub-committee, intend to work along with this sub-committee to represent the interest of the black constituency. At the same time we propose, as an important part of this initial bargaining phase of the movement, that all interested people support the Black Studies Nights, beginning Wednesday 25th, in the Union building, at 7 pm promptly.

This proposed fortnightly meeting provides the chance for a useful experiment - an experiment in dialogue, when both whites and blacks can discuss certain basic issues. At each meeting there will be a guest lecturer who will speak for about an hour, after which a discussion will take place. We will be touching on certain topics which will be central to any Black Studies program. The first meeting on the 25th will be initiated by Mr. Norman Cook on "Blacks in Canada". Subsequent to this we will have discussions of Le Roi Jones, and later on the Sociology of "Soul" will be considered. These meetings, then, will not only be educational, but they will provide us with the chance of getting your views and ideas on Black Studies. This provides the only possible structure by which you can influence the Black Studies movement at McGill. Failing this, the movement will be elitist in its composition, limited to Ph. D. candidates. This would be a great pity when we consider that a Black Studies movement provides a possible converging point for so many other movements in the society today. I mean that a Black Studies program, and the drive to institute it, is of interest not only to the Blacks but also to the general student movement, the Women's Liberation Movement, Faculty movements, Nationalistic movements and working class movements. I am not calling for an alliance. (This is dialectically developing). I am asking that all of us who share certain commonalities get together to discuss our similarities and differences. It is towards this end that we launch our Black Studies Night which will form an ongoing organization around which the Black Studies Movement can in part revolve.

Dennis Forsythe

Should the good work of the Peace Corps be sacrificed because of opposition to American foreign policy? Any favorable propaganda the organization receives is inescapable and secondary to the results it achieves. Right now, the Peace Corps is the only outlet for those who care enough to act. Why can't this fact alone be respected?

Dorothy Grant, B.Sc. I

Anne Pollack, BA II

Lisa Zinman, BA I

Melissa Ditton, B.Sc. I

Naughty Marietta

Sir,

It is obvious, I think, that reverence for human life has not been one of the guiding principles of twentieth-century civilization. Therefore your article on Abortion in the February 11th issue comes as no surprise. While it

seems to me that in some cases abortion is justifiable (when the mother's life is at stake), the destruction of a human foetus on grounds of the mother's inconvenience is in my opinion reprehensible.

No doubt we are meant to applaud Marietta for her enlightened approach to the problem of her unwanted pregnancy. After all, her "whole life would have been in jeopardy" if she had had the baby. Having an abortion, in Marietta's judgement, was the best means for assuring "that everything would come out OK." For Marietta, that is.

The actual abortion didn't bother Marietta any more than a smear test ("I like being looked after"). The day after, this modern-day heroine "felt really good". True, she was unable to (Continued on page 5)

MCGILL DAILY

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Action in Sociology

the position paper of the S.S.U.

In order to fully articulate the current position of the Sociology Students' Union it would perhaps be most beneficial to place this position into its historical perspective and then to trace the source and direction of change in student thinking since the issuing of our manifesto on October of last year.

The content of the manifesto can be divided into three related parts: 1) demand for reform in teaching methods, 2) an articulation in the ways in which sociology is linked to the university and to society, and 3) demands for change in course content. All of this was based on two assumptions. Firstly, that creative thinking and critical sociology might emerge out of a pluralistic intellectual community in which all views were represented and debated. Secondly, the students could gain control over their lives through student power and could thus effectively direct the course of change.

After a year and a half of participation in the Sociology Department the position of students has changed substantially and experience has reshaped theory, policy, and strategy. It has now become evident that pluralism is a myth — a false conception of how society, university, and the Sociology Department operate. Just as in the wider society where it is evident by the experience of North American Indians, the French population of Quebec, women, the black and Latin peoples that there is no pluralism of power, so it is evident in the Sociology Department that 'pluralism' tolerates viewpoints within certain well-defined parameters — that 'pluralism' extends the right of legal expression of grievances to all but denies the majority of every population the power to affect history.

Within this context, student power and the notion of an

intellectual community becomes irrelevant. In the Sociology Department (as in the rest of the world) there is an elite which holds the monopoly on power. This elite may delegate some of its power to others and make certain concessions; however, it is evident that ultimately control remains in their hands. Those who gain a share of the elite's power are 'trapped' — they can only legitimate the decisions of the elite. Effective power is, however, beyond their control.

Pluralism rests on the assumption that everyone makes a value commitment and that since these values can never be proven, can never be established as truth, that all values will be tolerated. However, all values are not tolerated. Those who act upon the assumption that pluralism does not exist, those who engage in revolutionary praxis, are denied participation in 'pluralism' which they threaten.

Students too, maintain that everyone makes value commitments and we also recognize that the logical conclusion of such a commitment is action. Students will not tolerate all actions; however the parameters of our tolerance differ sharply from those of most academic sociologists. We refuse to be 'trained' by sociologists who do research for establishment bureaucracies and who thus serve the interests of the ruling elite. We have chosen to commit ourselves to the building of radical sociology which speaks on behalf of the people rather than to the people, and which engages in struggle with the people rather than against them.

We want to emphasise the role of action in sociology. Any honest leftist movement which wishes to struggle with the people must face the issues which are most immediate. For McGill and for this department, the issue is Quebec.

At this stage, we believe that McGill is not irrelevant to Quebec. McGill is the bastion of the English establishment. It represents a colonial power and trains colonisers instilling in the minority a majority mentality. As such, McGill is a reactionary institution, the Department of Sociology shares its fate as long as it continues to acquiesce and fails to actively recruit French students and staff and meet the needs of those who are engaged in building a free Quebec.

Students reject the myth of pluralism and refuse to build a utopian vision based upon this myth. We address ourselves to content and not to form (form as exemplified by the proposed module system which obfuscates the locus of power and presupposes that all intellectual content is equally valid; and hence that all intellectual positions are compatible and capable of absorption in one module or another). However, students are not prepared to accept the assumption that all positions are compatible or that all are equally legitimate in their claims to truth.

At this point, let us clarify the meaning of radical sociology. In addition to the above mentioned concerns, it is important that one realise that radical sociology need not be an 'import' — that students at McGill envisage a striving for a 'new radical sociology' with a sense of problem relevant to the issues of our time and our situation. That this sociology should work consistently to develop a sense of history, addressing itself to the people and their problems as they are related to the larger structure, recognising no 'disciplinary' boundaries in the social sciences and abandoning the status and privileges of the academic in order to bring theory and its con-

comitant practice (hence struggle) into an intimate relationship with a radically changed and changing world. This involves praxis — a sense of past and a radical vision of the future, united through thought and action in the present.

To turn to the particular issues of our sociology department, given the limitation imposed upon students by the current faculty definition of academic freedom, students recognize that to gain control over the content of our education, to achieve our aims, we must have a meaningful voice in hiring process. Meaningful can only be defined as equal and thus anything less than parity in hiring and appointments becomes useless — irrelevant to our goals and opposed to our interests. However, we also understand the dynamics of the situation and within this context we see Worseley's observations on the colonial situation as being most applicable:

"In the colonial situation, whether he sought to be authoritarian or paternalistic, bureaucratic or permissive, innovative or resistant to change, the colonial administration rested his authority in the end on a foundation of power consolidated by (the ethic of professionalism and notion of academic freedom) which cut him off from his subjects (students). He might be inclined to consult local opinion, traditional authority or even daringly the vocal 'new men'. But he was disinclined to relinquish decision making itself."

In the face of vested interest and power monopoly, we demand parity; but we do not delude ourselves as to the possibility of gaining it. We therefore turn to the classroom as the arena in which the struggle for the new radical sociology shall be initiated and take root. We therefore turn to students as the motor of real social change in the university.

actions & reactions

Who is Charles Manson?

In a recent interview with the Los Angeles Free Press, conducted behind bars, Charles Manson revealed some of the facts behind his arrest and explained why he thought they had arrested him. Manson claimed that he had been arrested several weeks before the publicized arrest, had been beaten by cops and released after three days in jail. In other words the cops know that he isn't guilty of the Tate murders but haven't got anyone else to pin it on.

When questioned about what he believes in Manson stated, "You want to know about my philosophy? You want to know where my philosophy comes from. I'll tell you. I'm not from your society. I have spent most of my life in world of bars and solitary confinement. My philosophy comes from underneath the boots and sticks and clubs they beat people with who come from the wrong side of the tracks. People like me are society's scapegoats. They keep getting away with it because no one will say anything. I have been in jail twenty two years, my body has been locked up but my mind is free. When I get outside on the street, I see all kinds of people whose bodies are free, but their minds are all locked up!"

"Semaine Pierre-Paul Geoffroy"

Friends and supporters of Pierre-Paul Geoffroy are planning a week of actions in support of the man who is serving 124 concurrent sentences of life imprisonment. March 2-6 has been designated as a time for discussions and pamphleteering centered around the slogan "Vous voulez reconstruire, mais qui va démolir?". The week will culminate in a march on the Palace of Justice on March 5 or 6 starting from a location which is yet to be announced.



photo by DAVE SPRAGUE

Together

Editor Michael Prupas
Production Tom Sorell

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Dec. 1948

... Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law...

Liberation Struggles in the Third World - page 3.



Interview with Gérard Chaliand

Gérard Chaliand, history teacher and specialist in under-developed countries, was born in Brussels in 1934, and now lives in France. Formerly editor and assistant manager of the Algerian weekly Révolution Africaine (1963), Gérard Chaliand is the author of L'Algérie est-elle socialiste? (1964) and Lutte armée en Afrique (1967). Armed Struggle in Africa, (1969). In October-November 1967, he went to live with the villagers of North Vietnam for a few months, the result of which is his most recent book The Peasants of North Vietnam.



Liberation Struggle in the Third World

Interview by Harry Cowan
Hidipo Hamutenya

H.C. Let's not talk about liberation movements of the Third World in isolation. Just what common factors exist that they are reacting against in all of these countries?

CHAL. Well, on the whole they have all suffered from imperialist domination. They have all been colonies or semi-colonies—colonies in the case of Africa and a good part of Asia and semi-colonies for instance, as far as China is concerned. This is dependence, this is backwardness, this is misery, and of course the humiliation which is a product of all three, and they want to be rid of it. So they start organizing themselves. It depends on the conditions, but generally speaking, if they really want an independence which is real independence, they have to go through a violent process of war or guerrilla warfare as in the case of the Chinese or the Vietnamese, for instance, which are classical examples.

H.C. What common elements are there, if any, in successful liberation movements throughout the Third World?

CHAL. I think that in any successful experience, you will find a leadership which clearly knows what are the specific national conditions, knows about the country, its history, its traditions, and is able to organize as a party with a clear ideology. Frankly by clear ideology, I don't mean African Socialism or any kind of demagogic or folkloric socialism. I mean scientific socialism, which is the ideology of the Vietnamese and the Chinese, and is now the ideology of the Cubans. I think that the capacity for generating middle cadres is extremely important, in order to have communication with your peasantry and your people. Hence, ideology, a party, the ability of understanding the concrete conditions and finally middle cadres seem to be some of the very general things you find here and there in any type of experience. One of the exceptions could be the Cuban Revolution, which has been rather specific in its way.

Failure and Success in Guerrilla movements

H.C. On this aspect of guerrilla movements fail or succeeding. You have spoken about the factor of *machismo* or virility in Latin America, suggesting that perhaps this was a reason why the leaders were consecutively eliminated there. Exactly how far are you prepared to use this species of cultural personality theory in explaining why guerrilla movements fail or succeed?

CHAL. "Well, the causes of failure, of course are complex and various. I think that many of the failures in Latin America — Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Guatemala for instance, or even Venezuela in the Andean countries — were due to complete underestimation of the Indian problem. Nobody in the movement spoke Quechuan or Emara, which constitute the languages of forty, fifty, and sometimes sixty percent of the population. This was a big fault.

Second, they had no knowledge of the peasantry's specific conditions. And third, they didn't do any political work in order to explain to the peasants what was going on.

However, some of the reasons for the failure can also be economic. You can't conduct guerrilla warfare immediately after an agrarian reform, and try to mobilize peasantry. For instance, with Peru's present regime, guerrilla warfare in Peru would be suicide. The problems of *machismo* are secondary, of course. But one should not underestimate the

role of leadership in any guerrilla movement or in any political movement.

To take an example, I think that the Russian Revolution without Lenin wouldn't have been the same. If we read carefully the notes of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1917, we see that he is the one who really decided, against the advice of all the others, that they should try and take power. The role of personality is significant for instance, in Portuguese Guiné, the fact that we have a leader like Amílcar Cabral is important. The same is true for Castro who is a great leader. This counts a lot, although a great leader alone cannot do anything without organization, which is lacking in many places. So *machismo* is secondary, but it's



Amílcar Grabal - Portuguese Guinean guerrilla leader handing out guns to peasants in Quitafine.

still part of a correct, concrete and complete analysis. The excess of individual bravery, the importance given to "le geste" is one of the weaknesses in Latin America, and if you compare this with the collective cohesiveness of the Vietnamese society, this makes a big difference.

H.C. Do your critiques of Che Guevara and Debray spring from this kind of observations?

CHAL. My critique of Debray and Guevara is mainly their theory of *foco*, which means starting the fight without any support from the population. If you don't win the support of the population quickly, you will be isolated and in fact completely liquidated. You won't live like "fish in the water," but will die like those eagles in the mountains.

H.H. It seems that as both the left and liberal intellectuals are now reassessing just what occurred in Africa during the past decade, with the rapid transformation towards nominal political independence, they are finding that instead of a revolution taking place, there was a petty-bourgeoisie negotiating itself into power, and effecting no consequential social or political change at all. From the beginning liberal intellectuals, however, have tended to over-romanticise the changes—Africa's great leaders, etc.

One could argue that probably those areas that don't have their independence up to this point do have a chance of developing a real kind of revolution based on guerrilla movements. Fanon has argued that unless we have mobilized the population, and the population has participated in the revolution, it becomes impossible to make a genuine economic and social transformation once independence has been won. Do you agree?

CHAL. I believe like you that there is no real independence in Africa. Independence has been given on a plate to the African states. We cannot say, of course, that any guerrilla movement can be successful anywhere. This is a difficult process in Africa for instance. To say that the only way to solve the problem now is to organize guerrilla warfare would be a bit mechanical.

In the long run, this is the right way, but it has to be prepared very carefully, watching not only general guerrilla warfare, but specific conditions of this and that country or area. And doing so, it might bring a real radical change in Africa and the relationship Africa still has with imperialism, whether it be British, French or American. Guerrilla warfare is best when ideology is correct and organization really strong. It is one of the ways of modernizing the people, through a long process of war. This breaks a lot of the traditional structures which still remain and are very strong in Africa.

H.H. In countries like Angola you have thousands of guerrillas trained in camps and actually waiting to play their role in liberation struggle. Now, just as it is hard to imagine exactly when or how they will eventually achieve their victory, it is equally hard to see them disbanding themselves. It seems to me that when you have a stalemate where liberation movements are not making any headway, there is a chance that leadership may well emerge out of the cadres which are ready trained. Or do you see a retrogression disbanding all the guerrilla movements, and a capitulation to Portugal in the end?

CHAL. We cannot say what will happen. I was saying that in the case of a Portuguese colony like Mozambique and Angola, there is not a lack of guerrillas. It's not a criticism against the theory of guerrilla warfare, but rather a criticism about the way you do it. If you indulge in guerrilla warfare, you have to do it well — like the Vietnamese and the PAIGC of Portuguese Guiné. In Angola there was a lack of serious leadership. With more radical and a better organized leadership, they could have been much more successful. Still, I have been told that in '68-'69 there were some important changes in the leadership and in the cadres of the Movimento de Libertação de Angola, which is Agostinho Neto's party. This might radicalize the movement and allow them to make a more serious attempt to mobilize the people, and to hurt the Portuguese forces more than in the past. So I think that they have still a good future in Angola, but they have to work hard, since nobody else is going to do it for them. In guerrilla warfare, apart from the arms supply, you just rely on yourself as far as the fight is concerned. You have to count on your own forces when public opinion can't do anything for you but provide information. The pressure from the United Nations was really nothing.

H.C. How do you foresee events in South Africa? It appears a particularly hard nut to crack.

CHAL. Frankly, this may be the most complex situation in the world today — one of the most repressive societies and one of the impasses. It is very hard to wait for any kind of help coming from surrounding countries such as Angola and Mozambique, which are under Portuguese rule or Rhodesia, which has its own racists. So, logically, they can

continued on page 4

A Primer on Southern Africa

by paul wong

Modern studies of African politics are largely confined to English-speaking East and French-speaking West Africa. When Great Britain and France "granted" independence to their former colonies in the early 1960's, the academic apologists of colonialism, ignoring the neo-colonial influence that the "mother" countries continue to exert, produced a myriad of literature describing the "Crises of Democracy" through which the "emerging" black nations were going.

Why is Southern Africa still dominated by racist régimes? Because of space limitations this article shall be limited to South Africa, but I hope to show how South Africa is the cornerstone of white domination of the sub-continent.

The question should perhaps be re-phrased to ask why South Africa and colonies like it were never liberated in the first place. Unlike the remainder of Africa "South of the Sahara" Southern Africa is rich in mineral resources — gold and diamonds. South Africa produces no less than 70% of the world's annual output of gold and almost all its diamonds. The preservation of Western control of these natural resources has been the foremost consideration in British and American policies in Africa since the turn of the century.

Independence

To understand why Southern Africa remains unliberated requires some understanding of the South African economy. It is based largely on the exploitation of mineral resources — through the exploitation of cheap black labor. However, there were problems from the outset. Africans didn't want to work in mines, yet without an enslaved black working force paid starvation wages it would be uneconomical to mine gold and diamonds. To counter this situation the Pass System was introduced. The Pass system requires that all Africans carry with them at all times a passport justifying their

presence in "white areas" (8% of South Africa's land surface). They may only be in "White" areas if employed by a white. Violations of the intricate Pass laws are in the neighborhood of 1000 a day. As an alternative lengthy prison terms Africans are given the option of "serving" their sentences either on white farms or in mines.

To make sure that Africans do leave the "Reserves" and work in the white economy, "poll taxes" are imposed which must be paid in cash. This "migratory labor system" links the economies of Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, Guiné, Botswana, Swaziland and Bechuanaland to that of South Africa. The latter three — the former British High Commission Territories, border on or are landlocked by South Africa and derive their entire National Incomes from this source and tariff and excise taxes granted them by South Africa. Portugal, which spends 43% for her annual budget on the military and administrative "obligations" of her colonies, is sustained by similar revenues, without which her colonialism could not continue.

The Economy

This Southern African economy is almost entirely owned by a number of companies and their subsidiaries. British and American in ownership, their vested interest lies in continuing the exploitation of a black working force. As a concession to the white settler elements, white labor is paid fifteen to twenty times as much as the non-white working force for doing the same thing. The largest of these interlocking directorships — the British South Africa Company, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and the American Metal Climax Corporation have consistently supported the apartheid régime and lobbied with their own respective governments

against international sanctions. **Economic sanctions have proven ineffective, partly because the Southern African economy is self-sufficient, but mostly because the United States and Great Britain have found indirect ways of continuing the trade in mineral wealth and manufactured goods.**

The Military

To this economic dimension one must add the military. The South African military is the largest, most efficient and best-equipped on the entire African continent. It is capable of meeting the combined striking force of the black and Arab states of Africa. Originally it was equipped directly by the United States and Great Britain, though the latter now claim to restrict trade in military armaments to "non-combat" weapons (i.e. anything short of tanks and airplanes). The United States, through NATO, continues to supply Portugal with conventional and non-conventional weapons, which have been used to suppress national liberation forces in her own colonies and beyond. The Southern African military complex, in pooling its resources, has attacked Zambia for harboring underground elements and for supporting Biafra against Nigeria, a battle, which at one point was the greatest black threat to white domination. The apartheid régime of South Africa has also threatened economic sanctions against Zambia, Tanzania and the High Commission Territories for assisting political refugees. As a result of Western support, the South African economy is not only self-sufficient, but has the second highest growth in the world and is capable of not only producing the materials needed for its own defense, but has recently begun trade in armaments on an international scale. Because the value of foreign investment depends almost entirely upon the internal stability of South

Africa, South Africa is continuously increasing her repressive measures against resistance and, since the 1960 massacre at Sharpeville, has quadrupled the annual expenditure on her military; Western investment in the same period has almost doubled, and most profits being reinvested.

Can Guerrilla movements work?

Faced with these internal and external factors, guerrilla movements have been faced with tremendous odds. Two groups — the African National Congress (ANC: supported by the Soviet Union, but reluctantly resorting to sabotage) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC: supported by China and some African nations), banned in 1961, have been able to exert only a minimal effect on the apartheid régime. They aim, through widespread sabotage directed against government property (the PAC also attacks the government and coopted black officials and policemen), to discourage international investment and eventually increase the likelihood of foreign intervention.

However, they operate at severe tactical disadvantages. White settler states border on one another and exert strong military and economic pressures to discourage neighboring warfare. Unlike most colonial situations, in which the non-white element is outnumbered at least twenty-to-one, South Africa and Rhodesia have large white populations. In the case of South Africa, whites are outnumbered by blacks by only 13 million to 3½ million, and a neutral Coloured and Indian population of some 2½ million complicates matters. Government repression is extensive, and the South African terrain is not suited to the classical methods of guerrilla warfare. The white population is heavily armed while both PAC and ANC have been at great pain to attract funds and personnel.

Liberation Struggle in the Third World

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count on nothing. They have tried. The ANC has even decided to fight first with the Rhodesian ZAPU, which they are doing. The other alternative would have been to try something from inside, but this is not easy, especially because the whites there are perfectly convinced of their own rights. They won't allow any kind of opposition within, and will receive plenty of support from the U.S., France, Great Britain, Germany, and so on. There is a lot of political work to do among the South Africans, the workers in particular, in order to create strikes, and maybe general strikes. After all, if South Africa is so rich, it's because there are a lot of black workers. It's very difficult to deal with a general strike, when it goes on for weeks. You might lose, but this will disrupt a great deal and also catch the world public opinion, which is not all racist.

H.C. Algeria was a good example as regards the use of a general strike.

CHAL. Quite. I think that those tactics have not yet been used in South Africa, and they might well be used by some creative leadership. There is a lot of work to do politically, however, in preparation, but I think that it's one way to begin.

HIPIDO. Internally, South Africa has got an elaborate gestapo — extremely well financed, well co-ordinated, and it's extremely sensitive to things like public strikes. The Sharpeville incident has demonstrated that very clearly, and probably it will be very hard to persuade the population to go on strike, because they know too well the consequences. The leadership thinks in terms of small-scale guer-

rilla operations. Particularly with ANC, the hope is that if you train four cadres very well and if you get a chance of sending them inside to create bases and organize cells within the country, then when the appropriate time arrives you can strike here and there on a small scale for the first time. Otherwise, you are up against odds. It is a very complicated situation.

North Vietnamese Struggle

H.C. When you talk of the North Vietnamese in your book, you speak about their sense of common cohesiveness and their ability to win out despite all the armaments thrown at them from the United States. Agreed, there is more courage and determination among the North Vietnamese than the capitalist commentators have recognised. But what of Noam Chomsky's findings that in actual fact the U.S., whilst it has not been able to penetrate into the jungle areas so far, has produced such a

Today's mission comrade is, dig the basic soil of Revolution and make a strong people grow with a P.M., a bazooka, a 12.7...

**Marcelinos Dos Santos
Poet from Mozambique**

highly sophisticated computerised system of population surveillance that they can survey any area within North Vietnam. Which means that sooner or later they will be able to weed out any of the guerrillas. It means nothing to withdraw U.S. manpower from Vietnam, if you're increasing your surveillance system's capability at the same time.

CHAL. This is probably right, that they are

going technologically forward. But finally, you can win guerrilla warfare by controlling the field with your men. You cannot completely destroy a guerrilla by bombing. Finally, a war is won by foot. The U.S. might take back 50,000 men and this won't change much, but ask them to take off the half million that they still have, and I'm sure the new regime and the so-called Vietnamisation wouldn't help the Saigon regime to remain for one day. So personally, I think that whatever they pretend — I mean with computers and so on — facts being facts, after five years... if we count the beginning of the massive intervention in '65 — five years after an occupation of about half a million people... well, the result is quite poor. And they said a lot of things about computers also, I remember, in January, 1968, around a month before the Tet Offensive, which wasn't in any computer.

Also, many counter-guerrilla systems work very well at the beginning of the guerrilla movement, when the support of the population is still weak. Then, you can detect, you can localize, you can kill. But once it really becomes a popular war, once you don't know if a peasant is a militant or a militant a peasant, and you don't know even in your own administration who is in the NLF, for instance, — well, I mean, no computer can solve that problem.

H.C. You went and lived with the North Vietnamese for a few months.

CHAL. Yes, two months. I was living in the village in the same conditions, you know, rice and bombs. I talked with the peasants and watched carefully to see what type of organizations they had to resist. This helps a lot to understand the situation. Because it's a fact that too often academic information gives you more ability to deal with past history rather than actual movements.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 4)

go swimming for a while, but what is that compared to the bother of pregnancy and having a kid on one's hands? At last we find out what Marietta meant when she said she feared her life might be ruined: "I couldn't see myself coming back to McGill." Surely the destruction of a foetus is a small price to pay for the continued enlightenment which this noble creature will go on receiving from good old McGill.

Marietta's real heroism is fully appreciated only when we see what a successful attempt she has made to beat down any nasty guilt feelings which she might have had: "Sometimes I think I should feel bad about it, but I don't." The golden age has truly arrived. At last the intentional destruction of a human foetus on grounds of total self-interest can be accomplished with an easy conscience.

Marietta is a sort of modern heroine, the "educated", middle class, liberated woman, the woman for whose self-realization few sacrifices are too great. I find the sacrifice in question disgusting.

Murray Henderson
Divinity III.

Princom members welcome student views

Sir,
I would like to clarify our position regarding the Selection Committee to Nominate A Principal. M. Tichoux and I have formulated our own view of the matter which we feel may be of general interest to the students.

We are unsure what the position of Students' Council on the matter may be by next week concerning our "legal status as representatives". We are not exactly clear on what the present position is. We are similarly not concerned to predict what the position of the Board of Governors may be. It is our private view

of the matter which we would like stated:

One fact is clear. At the present moment we are considered by the Selection Committee to be members. We are involved in the deliberations and have received invitations to the next meeting. (Feb. 16th). At the present time it seems to us that we may serve a useful function - expressing our views as forcefully as we can concerning criteria of selection and in regard to individual candidates.

Although M. Tichoux and I are Lecturers we do feel that we may be useful in expressing student opinion. (Not only officially, but also in fact we are still students).

At the moment suggestions for names are being submitted to the committee for examination along with general considerations concerning criteria of Selection.

If any students wish to express views on the general matter of criteria for selection or to suggest actual candidates, we would urge them to use us as a channel for transmitting their views (c/o Philosophy or French depts. 5952 or 4670).

Whatever Students' Council may decide we hope that they will in any case make their substantive views (collective and individual) known to us very soon. Without prejudice to their position concerning our legal status as "student representatives".

Michael Schleifer,
Dept. of Philosophy.

Landlords to the wall

Sir,

To all resident students! Get off your goddam asses!

Demand your rights as rentees, as McGillians, as people!

Get rid of the grossly conservative cunt-licking administrators!

Get out of your middle-aged docility. You're only 18, not 45.

Demand the right to do what you want, fuck when you want, eat what you want, be what you want!

You outnumber the bureaucrats 50-1, you spineless shitheads.

Mendos Cory, BA3

How to get more pie in the eye

Sir,

In his letter to the editor on Friday, February 13, John Bandiera, Arts and Science representative on Council, condemned Council members Sykes, Pinsky, and Zukernick for obstructionism and factionalism at Council meetings, particularly over the question of returning student representatives to the Principal Selection Committee. Mr. Bandiera has suggested that Council should work from a basis of consensus, yet this type of action would undoubtedly only have returned the representatives to the Committee in their same powerless role, a minority in a committee that itself is only advisory to the Board of Governors, who retain a power of veto over any proposed choice. Students will still have no real say in the determination of the new Principal. The role of Council should be one of ensuring that students' desires are fulfilled, and to do so it must exert its power. Nobody is going to give students a bigger slice of the selection pie until they demand it. It is Council's responsibility to take the initiating action and to tell the Administration what we want, not to be continually responding to their declarations.

Members Sykes, Pinsky, and Zukernick have shown in Council meetings how this power politics works, and have also shown that it does work - it gets you what you want. I am sure that as soon as the other Council members are prepared to take effective action that will give students a meaningful say in the choice of their Principal, then Messrs. Sykes and Pinsky and Miss Zukernick will indeed "strive for some consensus of opinion". I suggest that Mr. Bandiera look around himself, particularly at the Board of Governors, who can arbitrarily delineate the importance (or is it impotence?) of students' ideals and desires on fundamental issues like the Principalship. Then he may see who the real obstructionists are.

Russell Springate

Peanut Proposal

Sir,

The Administration has convinced Senate but by no means the students and staff of McGill that by refusing to co-operate in setting up English-language CEGEPs, McGill would be playing "poor politics". Their pragmatic mentality has led them to sacrifice the long-run well-being of the university.

The further development of the CEGEP programme rings the death knell to any claim of a cosmopolitan university. Not only has McGill become half-university and half-CEGEP but it is readily becoming insular. Why should we sacrifice the cultural diversity and academic quality of the university? For money? What money?

With McGill rapidly gravitating towards primary school, the administration will soon be able to boast the only integrated primary to graduate system in America! There is no reason why the long-run interests of McGill should be bastardized - its very existence put in question - simply to enable a few administrators to re-enforce their "responsible citizens" image.

Neil Johnson

Why front page for MFU coven?

Sir,

In the Monday, February 16th issue of the Daily, the lead story is "MFU Discipline Code is a Policy Document". Last Thursday, I found, along with a very large number of other McGill

professors, an invitation to attend the MFU meeting on Friday 13th. As I had a few minutes to kill late in the afternoon, I decided to accept the invitation.

I found thirteen persons conversing quietly in the Eighth Floor Faculty Lounge of Leacock. The atmosphere was peaceful and subdued. Shortly after I entered, the group began to discuss the question of staff ID cards at McGill. The economist introducing the subject explained his concern that the ID cards may now be voluntary but with a passage of time, it may become "a crime against the university" not to have one. An anthropologist chimed in, voicing his suspicion that the negatives of the professors' pictures may find their way into the files of the police.

I left the meeting after some fifteen minutes around 4:30 p.m. My mind had been thoroughly changed about the MFU. Before attending this meeting, I thought of it as a potentially potent, radical organization. Now I recognize it for what it is: an opportunity for a small group holding unpopular views to voice these views and get peer group recognition. It is a way for some men and women to help adjusting to a country and a campus that is new to them. For these objectives from now on, they have my best wishes.

The questions that remain are: Why the Editor of the McGill Daily chooses to treat the deliberations of this group as front page news? And why the reporters do not supply attendance figures?

A. Deutsch

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WE COME FOR
TO SING"**
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ROXBORO - 5 1/2 upper duplex, quiet home. Heated, equipped, parking and garden. Select neighborhood, excellent commuter service to Place Ville Marie, 684-3712.

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LOST

FOUND IN CAFETERIA - Pair of brown glasses in black case marked Meunier & Rosenthal. Call Seymour at 482-3401.

FOUND, A BROWN AND WHITE horny ong-haired Spaniel half-breed. Call Bill 844-5230.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITERS - From \$25. Sales - Rentals - Services of new and used office machines and furniture. Thursday to Friday till 9 pm. Mr. Typewriter - 4910 Sherbrooke W. 487-5551.

HARRY FOX - and David Kaufman. Poetry books now on sale at the bookstore and Hillel House. \$1.25 each.

DAVID KAUFMAN - and Harry Fox poetry books now on sale at the bookstore and Hillel House. \$1.25 each.

POETRY - by David Kaufman and Harry Fox on sale at the bookstore and Hillel House. \$1.25 each.

PHI DELTS' CARNIVAL OPEN HOUSE, 3581 University, Wed. 18th, 3:30 pm - hockey game - ool Band! Full Bar! Guys 50%! Girls free! Free drink for 1st 50 people!

POST PUCK PARTY Wednesday night. Score at 481 Prince Arthur. If four people come the ad pays for itself. Exclusive band.

ANOTHER GREAT Pre-hockey Whiskey Sour Party at Psi Upsilon 3429 Peel Wednesday, February 18 at 6:30.

WANTED FOR CARNIVAL Ten certified ski patrollers for day up north. Free transportation, tow, meals. Apply Mike Auerbach. Carnival office.

GOT SENSE OF DUTY PROBLEMS? See what it did to others. See PIRATES, Moyse Hall, Feb. 25-28.

"MONTEREY POP" starring Otis Redding, Mamas and Papas, The Who, Janis Joplin & Big Brother and the Holding Company, Jimi Hendrix, Country Joe and the Fish, Scott McKenzie, Hugh Masakela, Canned Heat, Grace Slick, Jefferson Airplane, Animals, Ravi Shankar. Thursday February 19, shows 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 \$1/ticket.

NANCY: HAPPY BIRTHDAY: Happy Valentine's: Happy You. Happy Peter. P.S. - I love you.

FREE LUNCH - at all women's fraternities. 1st and 2nd year GIRLS. Feb. 23-27. For more information come to Union T.V. Lounge Wed. Feb. 18 or Thurs. Feb. 19, 12-2.

MOC - SKI SUTTON. FRIDAY Feb. 20 - \$6.00 - Buses leave Roddick gates 7:30 am. Tickets at Union Box Office.

FERRITE CORE MEMORY as used in 360 computers. Get 16 cores complete with schematics, send \$1.00 to Systemation 990 47th Avenue Lachine. Sorry no stamps.

WHISKEY SOUR PARTY at Psi Upsilon 3429 Peel, Wednesday February 18 at 6:30. All welcome. Jeanette (Archaeology 205) where are you - Henry.

INEXPERIENCED? Learn it the right way! Ski instruction with certified female. Carnival Day, Belle Neige. Cheap rates. Contact Elaine 487-1871.

ENGINEERING SKI CLUB - TRIP TO MADONNA this Friday, Feb. 20. Price: \$7.50. Special discount for those who have attended two or more trips. See Roy or Bob in McConnell 624 before Thursday. Everybody welcome.

FESTIVAL SKI RACE Feb. 20 11:00 am open to all McGill University students. Trophies and prizes for best male, female, fraternity skiers.

BABA RAM DASS, NEE RICHARD ALPERT PH.D., ex-associate of Timothy Leary, Prof. at Harvard, etc., now on the road past acid to yoga, will share his experiences. Watch for posters.

PIRATES: "We yield at once, with humbled mien, because with all our faults, we love our Queen." Moyse Hall, Feb. 25 - 28.

TOM PAXTON, Jesse Winchester, Penny Lang, Bruce Murdoch, Tex Konig, Bert Mason, and Judy Henderson are coming together.

ENCOUNTER WITH CHABAD. Jewish college youth come experience a weekend with Lubavitcher Chasidim. For information call 735-2201 or Hillel House.

BOOST YOUR BUDGET with telephone-sales 6:30-9:30 pm. Mondays through Thursdays. Excellent incentive. Requires good telephone voice and preferably bilingual. Phone Miss Begin, Saturday am 747-2455.

RIDES

RIDE NEEDED TO CORNELL/ITHACA leaving Thursday Feb. 19 pm and returning Sunday Feb. 22 pm. Phone Mary 392-4559 evenings.

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Comms study Benson Report

The Commerce Undergraduate Society is sponsoring the first annual McGill Commerce Day today at 3 pm in Leacock 219.

The theme of Commerce Day is "Investment in Canada," and speakers and panel members will be addressing themselves to the question: "Are Canadians investing in their economy?"

Federal Finance Minister Edgar Benson's White Paper on Taxation is slated to come under heavy criticism by both speakers and panelists.

The Commerce Day conference will be chaired by Charles Neapole, President of the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges. Main speakers will be Mrs. M. Frappier, first woman member of the Montreal Exchange, G. H. Nation of Dominion Securities, and V. de Paul Marceau of Richardson Securities of Canada.

The speakers will discuss the extent and direction of investment by Canadians in their own economy. They will also explore the influence of multinational American firms on the Canadian investment scene and the reasons behind the surge in investment in American stocks by Canadian mutual funds.

Other Montreal Island universities will each be represented by a 15-member delegation. The conference will be followed by a banquet for delegates and invited guests.

BOOZE

All welcome to another free intoxicating pre-hockey whiskey sour party at Psi Upsilon, 3429 Peel tonight at 5 pm. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS Za Zoo Tits and Hairy Hairy No Balls, a triple somersault swan-dive into a bowl of chili con-carne by John McCleod and Zaskle the Organ Grinder and his pregnant monkey Salvatore.



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Pre-Medical Society

**TOUR OF LADY DAVIS
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**Thursday - Feb. 19, 2
o'clock from the Union**

**All interested people please sign the list on
door of Rm. 414 of the Union**



MCGILL WINTER FESTIVAL 1970

**ALL TICKETS NOW ON SALE
AT THE UNION BOX OFFICE**

**Wednesday, Feb. 18
BIRKS TROPHY HOCKEY GAME
McGill vs. U. de Montreal
Winter Stadium - 8 P.M. - \$1.00**

**Thursday, Feb. 19
MOVIE - MONTEREY POP
PSCA 6-8-10 P.M. \$1.00**

**Friday, Feb. 20
LAURENTIAN DAY
SKI - TOBOGGAN - SKIDOO -
SKATE - BROOMBALL Tow \$1.75
plus entertainment all day. Torchlight Parade
Ski Race Dance at night
Busses to Belle Neige 8-9 A.M., 4 P.M.
return 6, 10-11 P.M. \$2.00**

**Saturday, Feb. 21
TOM PAXTON
Jesse Winchester, Bruce Murdoch,
Penny Lang, Judy Henderson,
Burt Mason, Tex Konig
Sir Arthur Currie Gym. 7:30 P.M.
\$2.50 - Bring a Blanket**

**Monday, Feb. 23
SLY and the FAMILY STONE
also
THE FIFTH AVE. BAND AND
THE JAM FACTORY
Montreal Forum 8:00 P.M.
\$5.50 - \$4.50 - \$3.50 - \$2.50**

Inside Intramurals by Herschy Katz

Basketball. Speaking of basketball, this scribe happened to see some good fast action Monday in the gym.

The first game of the Intramural Basketball semi-finals saw the Talbotians (Science), winners of division one take on the Grads, second place finishers in division two. The Grads won the contest 52:37 but the issue was not decided until late into the second half.

In the first half both teams showed some fine shooting, with the Grads pivot man Bruce Bennett grabbing off many rebounds and hitting from in close. Talbotian captain Ned Mehlman was the hot hand for the losers. More than once his sensational driving rushes toward the hoop brought the overflow crowd of four million to its feet.

The score at the half was 27-22 Grads.

When the four millionth and first fan came in from the streets to watch the second half he must have let in a cold blast of air. The result was that the Talbot-

ians' hot hands turned cold. In fact they could have played better had they worn gloves.

An honest fan would not have thought that they were basketballers. At times they looked more like philanthropists. The T's made a point of giving away the ball as if they were going to write it off as an income tax charity loss.

The Grads on the other hand, played well and were well worth the margin of victory. High scorers for the winners were Bennett with 25 points and Taylor with 13.

The second game saw Med 1 B come from behind three times to eke a 32-28 win over the Heads.

The first half saw both teams display poor shooting and erratic passing. The score-keeper complained of rampaging statistics all through the first half, and was only able to catch his breath when the dust settled and the scoreboard read 13-11 Heads.

The second half was more wide open. The score saw-sawed back and forth: Peter Small hitting for 15 points and Colin Marchant with 9 points paced the winners.

The hockey season has ended with Science sneaking into the play-offs on a 5-0 upset win over Engineering. Playoffs start this Thursday with Science playing Education. Friday, Law takes on Engineering.



Spikers wrap up season

Toronto Blues picked up the WIAU trophy for Volleyball Supremacy for the third straight year, losing not one game against any of the competing universities. Western, Queen's, McGill, McMaster and Guelph followed in that order. Queen's showed the greatest improvement, as their hustle on defense defeated the Old McGillians in a tight match that went to five games. McGill won over McMaster and Guelph in three straight games having little trouble in doing so. However Toronto overpowered the Super Squaws with their tremendous height, having two girls over 6' 2". McGill played their best match of the tourney against Western, stealing one game from them, only to be turned back in the other three.

Commented upon as the most spirited team, McGill equalled all the other universities in their ability to spike, block and serve. However, their defense lacked and this is where we were beaten. With a little more work on defensive mobility and increased reaction time McGill would have showed a much higher position than their lowly fourth. All eight players played their best sometime during the tourney. McGill will sadly lose spikers Mary Martin, Fran Poole and captain Linda Godfrey, as well as their stalwart setters Hélène Ouellette and Petra Schreiner.

In Ice Hockey the Squaws split a set of WIAU tournament games last weekend, winning one against Queen's 2-1, and losing one to McMaster 5-4.

The same weekend the lady hoopsters repeated the pucksters' performance, beating Toronto 47-31 Saturday morning and losing to Queen's 37-28 in the afternoon.

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